

# *Rome*



**SSWH3: The student will examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of Classical Mediterranean societies from 700 BCE to 400 CE.**

- a. Compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire.
- b. Identify the ideas and impact of important individuals; include impact of Julius and Augustus Caesar.
- c. Analyze the contributions of Hellenistic and Roman culture; include law, gender, and science.
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- e. Analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.



*What Do You Know About Rome?*

Geography	History	Culture



## *Activating Words*

Write these words at the top of your notes,  
Do not define these - when you hear them...  
underline the note

*Republic*

*Patrician*

*Plebeian*

*Tribune*

*Consul*

*Senate*

*Dictator*

*Legion*

*Punic Wars*

*Hannibal*

## The Essential Questions for this unit

What was the Roman Republic and Roman Empire?

What were the accomplishments and reforms of Julius Caesar and Augustus?

What circumstances helped the Christian Church grow and spread throughout the empire?

How did the Roman Empire Fall?



## *Geography and Early Settlers*

# Italy



## Italy in 750 B.C.E.

## Topographical Map



## Influence of the Etruscans

- Writing
- Religion (Polytheistic)
- The Arch
- Style of Dress (Toga)



*Aqueducts use the arch*





## *The Early Republic*

EQ: What was the Roman Republic and Roman Empire?

## *The Early Republic*

**Romans decided that they would never be ruled by a tyrant again.**

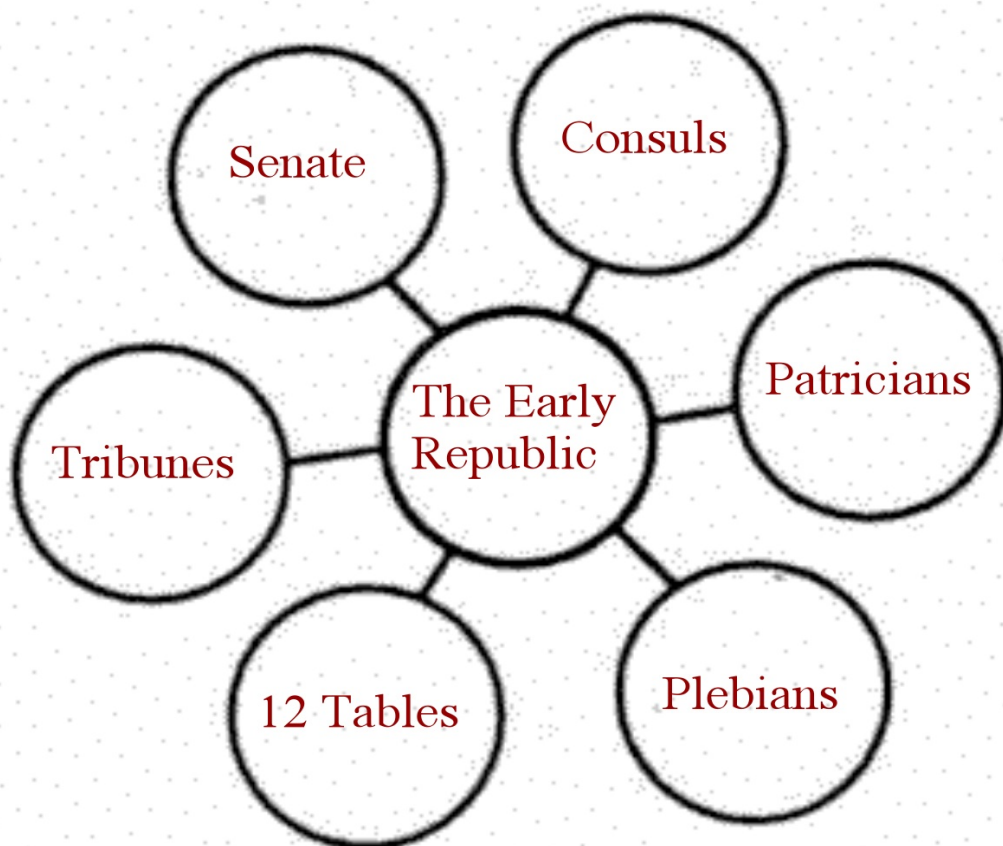
**They established a Republic** - a form of government where power rests with the citizens - who have the right to vote for their rulers.



*Tarquin the Proud - driven from power in 509 B.C.*

## The Roman Republic

pg. 156-157



Complete the Bubble Map - by adding the details to each

## The major power struggle of early Rome

Attempts to balance their power allows  
for the creation of the two distinct  
social classes.

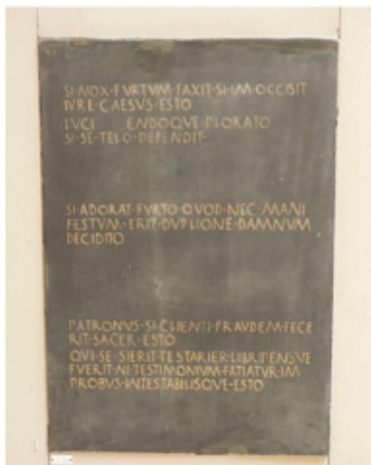
Patricians (Upper Class)

Plebeians (Lower Class)

- patrician class attempting to hold onto power
- plebeians trying to achieve social and political equality
- plebeians produce the food and supply the labor that kept the Roman economy going
- Originally were only group allowed to be priests.
- If the plebeians could act as a group, they could effectively shut down the Roman economy and military
- the latter was especially important since Rome was in continual military conflict during the Age of the Republic.

## The Twelve Tables 451 B.C.

- ❑ Became basis for Roman Law.
- ❑ Laws give all free citizens protection of the law.
- ❑ Citizenship is limited to male landowners
- ❑ The Twelve Tables are hung in the Forum.



*These Laws were not flexible, as had been the case before they were written.*



Review what you learned

Which group of people believed that their right to rule was inherited, in that they felt like it was deserved because of their aristocratic background?

In Roman government, who were the consuls?

*The major power struggle in the early Roman republic were between--*

*Government Under the Republic*

## *Activating Words*

*Consul*

*Senate*

*Dictator*

*Legions*



## The Roman Republic

- Constitution (No Written Constitution)
  - Executive Branch – 2 Consuls
    - One Civil
    - One Military
  - Legislative Branch – The Senate
    - 300 members (serve for life)
  - Judicial Branch – The Courts
    - Praetors – 8 judges chosen for one year by Centuriate Assembly.



# Roman Republican Government

## 2 Consuls

(Rulers of Rome-Executive)

## Senate

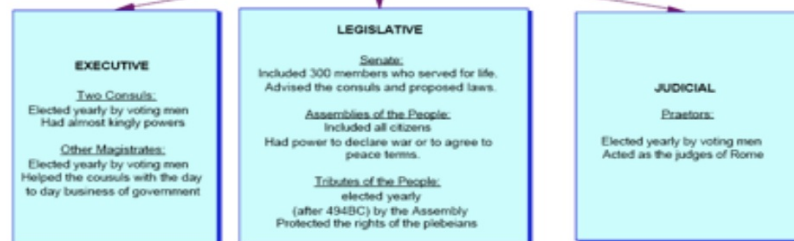
(Representative body for patricians)

## Tribal Assembly

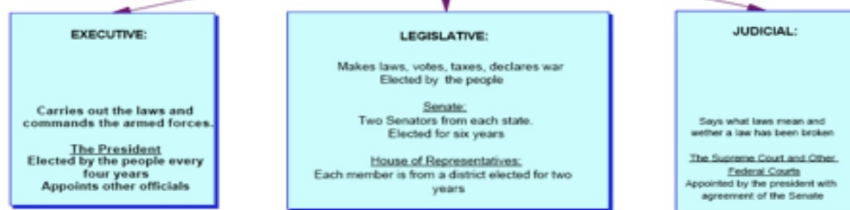
(Representative body for plebeians)

## The Roman Republic vs. the United States Government

### The Government of the Roman Republic



### The Government of the United States



*Rome's Legacy is their Law!*

*Eventually ....*

- 1) All person's had the right to equal treatment under the law.*
- 2) Innocent until proven guilty.*
- 3) The burden of proof rested with the accuser..rather than the accused.*
- 4) Any law that was deemed unreasonable or unfair, could be set aside.*

Other things interesting about Rome

## Rome's Early Road System







## Roman Religion and Philosophy

- Religious convictions centered on state and family hearth, not of religion.
  - Religion was a matter of mutual promises
  - Priests and priestesses had very little power in Rome
  - Gods of Rome taken from Greek and Etruscan sources
- Roman philosophy entirely from Greek model.
  - Interested in Stoicism
    - Service to the state and community the highest duty
- Romans believed in military virtue and unquestioning obedience, yet also insisted on the autonomy of the individual.

# Roman Legions



A Roman Miles,  
(2nd century C.E.).

- A large part of the reason for the Roman conquest of the Mediterranean Area was the Roman Legion.
- Roman Legions were organized like **the current United States army**.
- **Usually has 5,000 to 10,000 soldiers.**



A Legionary at the end  
of the 3rd century



A Roman centurion,  
*circa 70 C.E.*

## Rome's Early Rival: Carthage

City of Carthage:  
Rome's Greatest Rival

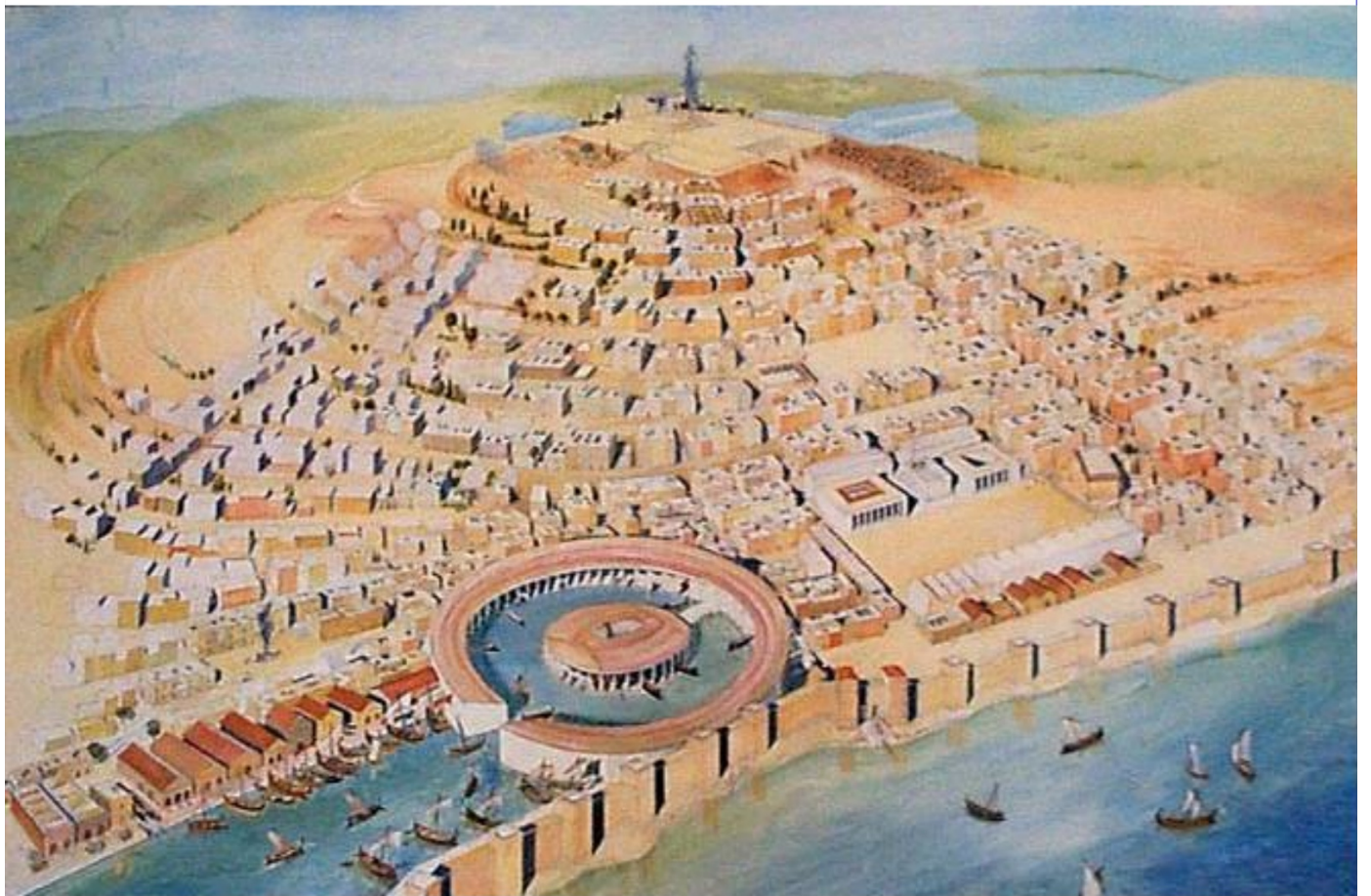


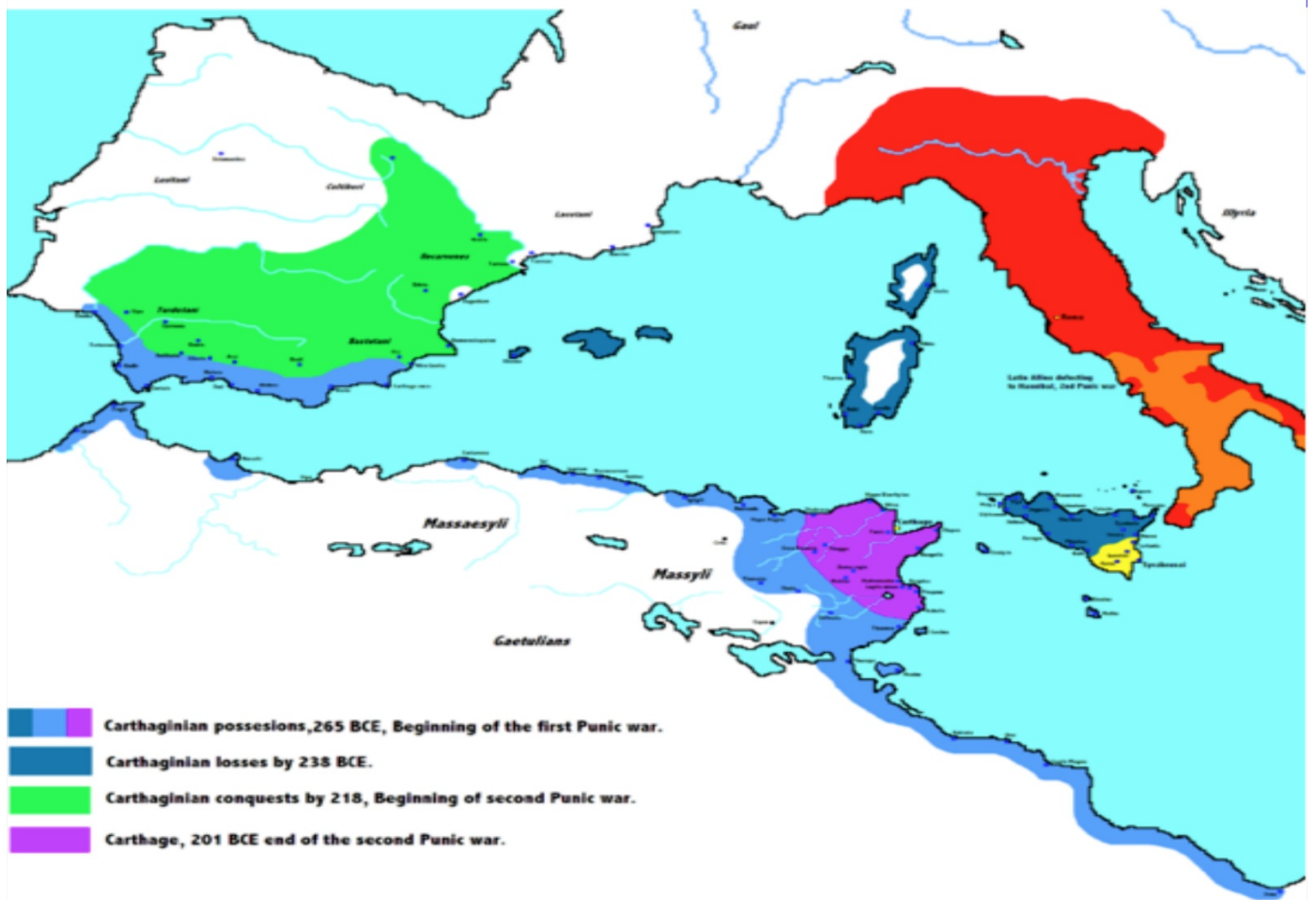


**Remains of Carthage. Located on hill overlooking military harbor. From here, goods were shipped across the Sahara to western and central Africa.**

*slider*

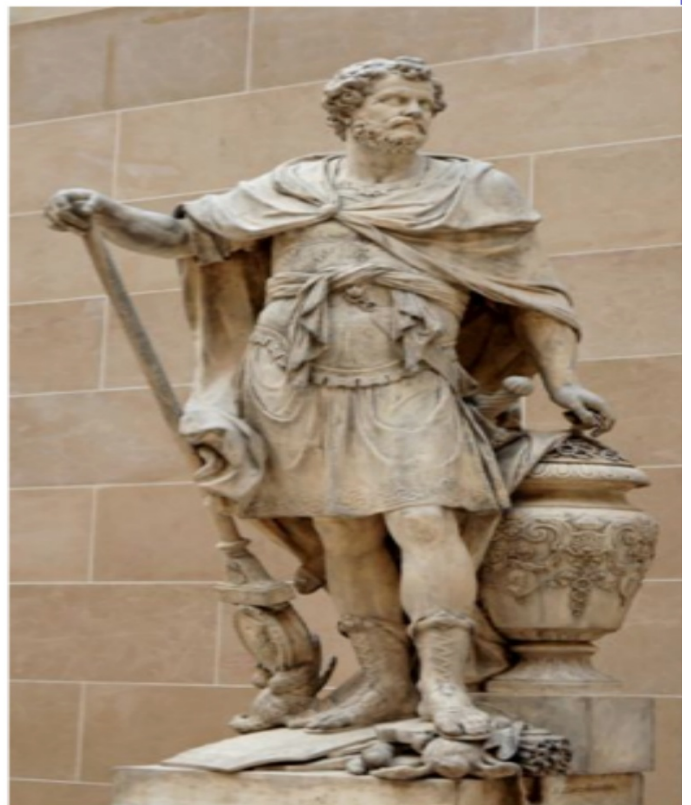






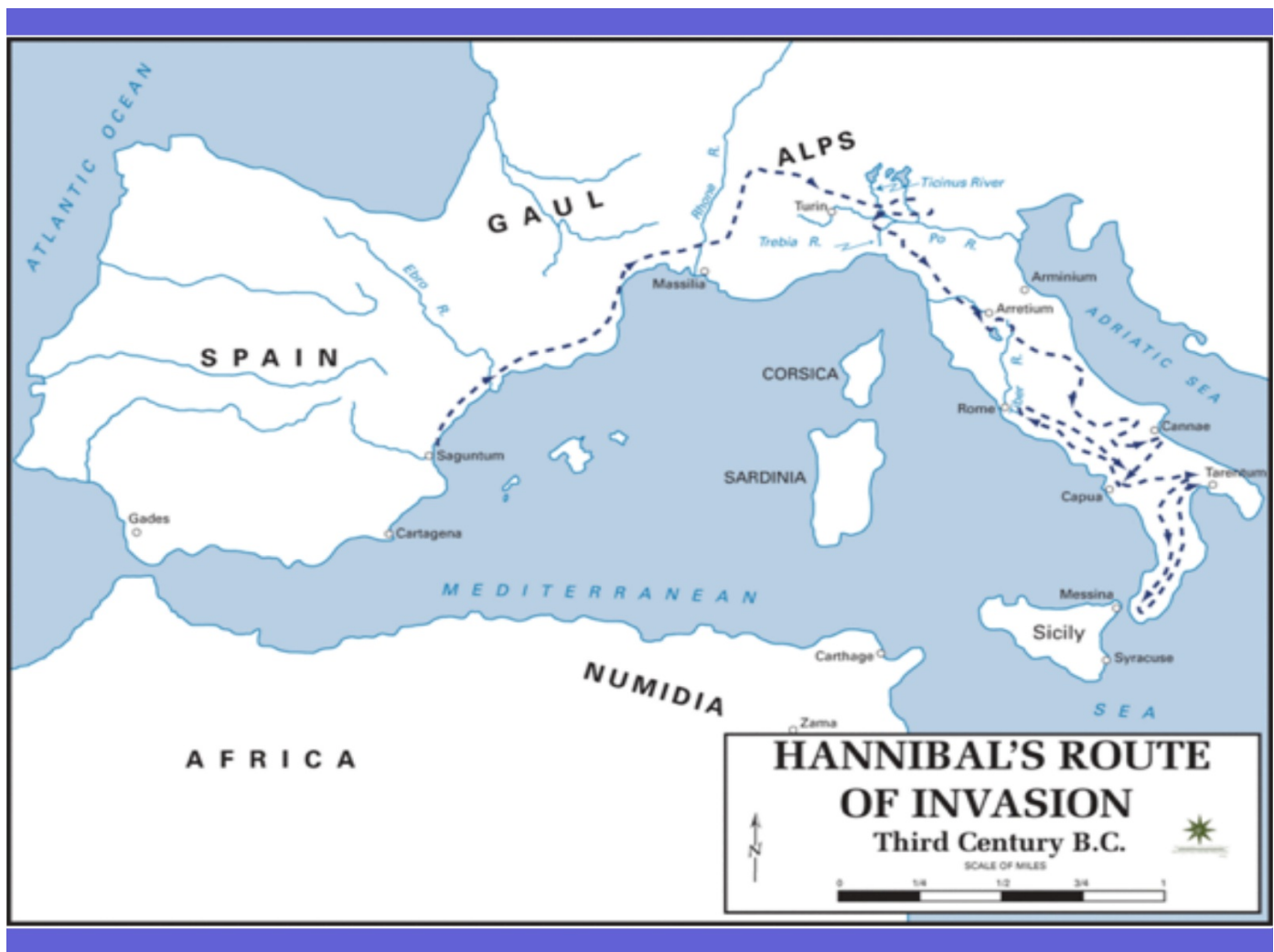
For generations, Roman  
parents would tell their  
children brutal tales of  
Hannibal when they  
misbehaved.

## General Hannibal of Carthage



## War with Carthage

- Rome and Carthage began Punic Wars three wars between 264-146 B.C.
- Rome defeats Carthage, wins Sicily, the first 23 year war.
- Hannibal – Carthaginian general – avenges defeat in Second Punic War
  - Attacks Italy through Spain and France, doesn't take Rome.





## The Punic Wars

- 264 – 146 B.C.E.
- Series of Three Wars
  - 264-241 (Syracuse & Messina)
    - A Naval War for Sicily, Corsica, & Sardinia
    - An unbroken string of Roman victories
  - 218-202 (Spain)
    - Hannibal & His Elephants
  - 149-146
    - Complete destruction of Carthage



Publius Cornelius Scipio



## The Third Punic War

*Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam.*  
Furthermore, I think that Carthage must be destroyed

### Interesting Fact

The Carthagians made thousands of makeshift weapons in a short amount of time, even using women's hair for catapult strings, and were able to hold off an initial Roman attack.

Roman General named Scipio defeats  
Hannibal in 202 B.C.

- Long 3 Year Siege of Carthage
- Conquered the City, Burned to the Ground
- **50,000 Carthagians Sold Into Slavery**



How did Rome go from a Republic to an Empire?

Reading: "Roman Republic to Roman Empire"

We will rewrite the quiz questions and answer them in pairs.

## *Activating Words*

*Civil War*

*Julius Caesar*

*Triumvirate*

*Augustus*

*Pax Romana*

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## Why did the Republic Collapse?

Two main Reasons:

1. Economic Turmoil
2. Problems in the military

Let's look deeper into each of these.

## Setting the Stage

- As Rome enlarged its empire, its republican government grew increasingly unstable.
- A dictator would finally emerge that would lead Rome to further influence and power.

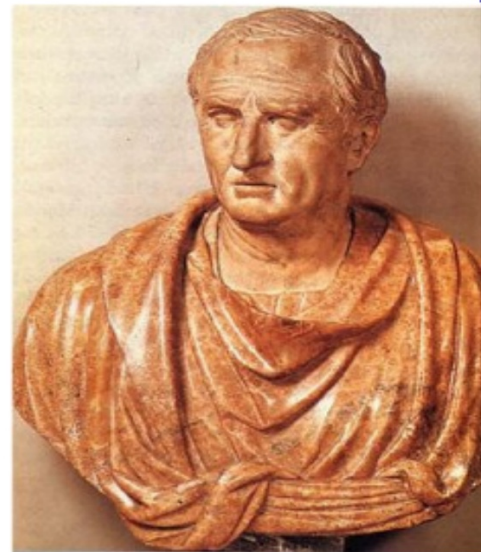
- Rome had a population of close to one million people and no police force or army garrison to keep the peace

- [illegible]



# SLUMS OF ROME

- Apartment buildings were poorly constructed and designed
  - Flats were poorly lit, poorly ventilated, and unheated
  - Water had to be carried in from public fountains
  - Not connected to the sewer system
- Most of Rome was an appalling slum
  - But landlords like Cicero made good incomes from their property
- Some reformers proposed suspending rents to help the poor
  - Always blocked by wealthy landlords



*Why did the poor riot?*



Why were many people moving back to the city?

## HARD KNOCK LIVES

- Freeborn Romans were mostly displaced small farmers
  - Generally performed unskilled labor on irregular basis
- Most Romans only worked periodically at unskilled jobs for low pay
  - Yet they continued to pour into Rome, because it was even worse out in the countryside

What changes took place in the military?

## THE NEW ROMAN ARMY

- Recruitment of volunteers from urban and rural poor
- Poor join because they have no other option
  - Army Provides Food
  - Clothing
  - Three Meals a Day
- Oath of loyalty to the general, not the republic

*What role did slaves play?*

## ROME'S LABOR FORCE

**Most economic activity in Rome revolved around supplying its population with food and other necessities.**



SALE OF SLAVES IN A ROMAN CAMP

*After the painting by B. Cople*

~ **By 100 B.C.E., slaves will make up one-third of the total Roman population**

~ **Advantages of slaves**

- 1. Slaves were cheap**
- 2. Most came from the East and had highly-developed skills**
- 3. They provided a stable labor force**



## Slavery in the Roman World

- Important to Building Projects and the Roman Way of Life
- Conquests Supplied Slaves, so Slaves came from all over the Empire
- Not related to Ethnicity or Skin Color
- Greek Slaves Were Educated and Highly Prized
- **Slave Rebellions like Spartacus 73 B.C.E.**
  - Ex-gladiator rebelled with 70 others, 6,000 Slaves were Crucified and a 10-Day Party was held in Rome.
  - Slaves Gradually Won Freedom and Numbers Decreased.

## *Bonus Opportunity*

*Investigate the story of Spartacus.*

*1 page typed or handwritten ~ due the day of the test.*



*Why do the poor riot?*

*What were the roles of the slaves?*

*What contributed to an explosion in population in the city of Rome?*

## Review

*What were some of the causes of the collapse of the republic of Rome?*

*Today's Essential Question*

*What was Pax Romana?*

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